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# DAKOTA HORTICULTURE

JUNE - JULY, 1957



← Our good friend Dr. W. R. Leslie, the maker of the great station at Morden, Manitoba, Canada, and the man that made visits there so pleasant.

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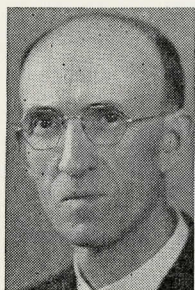
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## THE CERULEAN WARBLER

by

O. A. STEVENS



O. A. Stevens

Bent mentions records from Jamestown and Minot, North Dakota, and it has been reported from eastern South Dakota.

It was one of the birds first described by Alexander Wilson, who wrote that he had found it several times during the summer but had not found its nest. In fact he was near the northern edge of its range. It nests in the eastern states only as far north as southern Ontario and southern Minnesota. Dr. Roberts wrote that a group of young birds seen near Minneapolis in 1929 was the first evidence of its nesting in Minnesota and he had at that time only about 30 records of its occurrence in the state.

It is a small warbler, and as indicated by the name, is distinguished by its blue color. The male in full plumage is chiefly blue on the upper parts and has a narrow blue band below the throat. The back has a suggestion of black stripes and the wings have two white bars as in many warblers. There are two dark stripes along the side just below the wing; otherwise the under parts are white. The female is distinctly blue on the head, lacks the throat ring and is more of a bluish gray on the back.

Since this warbler does not travel far to the north it is a late migrant. Eastern observers report that it is rarely seen among the large groups of migrating warblers. One wrote, "A bird more difficult to observe I have rarely if ever met." One reason for this is the fact that it nests high in the trees, usually above 20 feet and in low areas where trees are tall. A small bird at such height is difficult to see and especially hard to identify.

The nests are built in deciduous

trees and are made of fine bark fibers, grass or other material. They are unusually shallow, as compared to those of other warblers. The eggs are nearly white or greenish, sometimes lightly speckled all over but more commonly with markings forming a wreath around the large end. No one has yet been able to watch the nesting process.

Although few records of this bird are secured there are a few from distant places—southwestern Manitoba; Denver, Colorado; New Mexico and southern California. The main winter range is in the Andes from Colombia to Peru.

The best part of a family tree is underground.

—CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER

Worry is like a rocking chair—it keeps you busy, but gets you nowhere.

There are three kinds of people, those who make things happen, those who watch things happen and those who have no idea what has happened.

—THE FLORIDA GARDENER

### POEM

*Old Santa—Oh, No*

*This couldn't be he—*

*Then who could this washed out character be?*

*In ghost land, no doubt,*

*He represented the law*

*It dawned on me then*

*Why its—GEORGE BERNARD SHAW.*

*Have mercy please Shaw.*

*I cried in alarm*

*They were all such good food*

*I meant them no harm.*

*He pulled himself up*

*His manner was rough*

*I sentence you to—*

*But then I woke up.*

—Mary Louise Kinyon

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DAKOTA HORTICULTURE



## NEWSLANTS

by

HARRY A. GRAVES



HARRY A. GRAVES

Late April gave us the opportunity to visit with several of our horticultural buddies in South Dakota. We shouldn't have been surprised, but plant material at Brookings is just about a neat week earlier than the same plants here at Fargo. One plant that pinpointed this comparison was the early shrub with the bright yellow flowers, *Forsythia ovata*. We found this shrub in full bloom in Brookings on April 22. It bloomed here in Fargo one week later. *Forsythia ovata* is a shrub that should be planted more here in the North. It may not be the best shrub we can grow here, but nothing can compare with it in season—because I can't think of any other shrub that competes with it for earliness. Its bright yellow flowers are especially striking because of the drabness of the surroundings.

Pheasants were out in full force home. We counted 140 birds between Brookings and Wheaton. Birds were flying everywhere just before dusk. One hen pheasant lost its bearings and tried to fly through the windshield of a south bound Manitoba car. It almost succeeded. The driver kept his car in the proper lane with difficulty. The windshield was almost demolished. The pheasant was!

H. F. Harp and associates of the Dominion Experimental Farm at Morden, Manitoba, are disturbed at the

high claims and highly colored literature promoting the sales of their new Lythrums, Morden Gleam and Morden Rose. A statement has come to us from the Morden Station giving the originators description of these two fine new perennials. It is difficult to describe any of these Morden perennials except in superlatives. However, the Harp version of these two new pink Lythrums is a bit more down to earth than some of the shocking pink brochures that have crossed our desk this spring.

Our best method for bringing tender roses through the winter just past was covering the pruned bushes with a can that once contained frozen eggs. I would guess they hold about 3 gallons. We got these cans from our favorite bakery. The bottom of the can was removed; the can slipped over the rose bush after the stems were cut back to about 8 inches long. The can then was filled with shavings secured from a sash and door establishment. Soil was mounded up around these cans to a height of about 6 inches. This soil helped hold these cans in place and—I am sure—contributed some insulation value. On some of the cans, I replaced the lid, and punched a few holes in the upper side of the can for ventilation. On other cans, I just mounded the shavings in the can. I could see no difference in these two methods. All roses protected by these frozen egg cans, filled with shavings came through 100% and began to grow as soon as uncovered. Roses protected in a variety of other ways did not do so good. If we are to keep our rose row intact in 1957, we shall have to make a midnight raid on the Grottodden rose sales yard.

Speaking of uncovering roses brings up a common question heard every spring—when should we uncover our roses? A rule of thumb is always helpful, because with a late spring one year and an early spring the next, you surely can't set a date for this garden chore. If I said either early, or late, I would be bound to get in hot water, regardless, since I have two good horticultural friends who do a lot of work with roses and they disagree violently on this matter of when roses should be unmounded. Acknowledging the risk of the loss of my hard horticultural head, I am going to advance the proposal that "roses be unmounded just as the blossoms on American Elms are opening." That was the rule I used

in unmounding our roses this year, and they came out of the mounds in good shape—except in the cases where they froze to death.

Something new under the North Dakota sun turned up when the Foster County Horticultural ociety was organized. A full complement of officers have been elected as follows: Margaret Rusten, president; Mrs. Roy Nelson, vice president; Mrs. William Kunkel, treasurer, and Mable Coyne, secretary. In addition to these officers Mrs. Dave Thiesen and Mrs. Paul Black were named directors. Another director will be elected at the May meeting. This wil give a total of 7 directors. Foster County was divided into 6 districts—one director coming from each district. A constitution and by-laws was adopted and an annual program of work outlined. Not to be outdone, Ransom County has also organized a County Horticultural Society. No details as to officers or definite plans have been received yet, but have been promised.

Art Mohlman is no longer connected with the Taylor Nursery at Taylor, North Dakota. Art, we are told, has gone into the nursery business for himself at Park Rapids, Minn. Art worked hard, did a fine job, and made a lot of friends while at Taylor. We wish him the best of everything. He shall be missed in North Dakota.

Dr. A. F. Yeager was one of four men honored with a Wilder Medal when the American Pomological Society met in December. The Wilder Medals are awarded to men who have been of great service to fruit growing. Congratulations from the Great Plains!

Peace River Cross is a new extra early sweet corn tested at the Saskatchewan Station for the first time in 1956. According to Dr. C. F. Patterson this new sort is earlier than Golden Beauty and has small ears that are packed with high quality corn. Dr. Patterson also praises the Wasagaming and Dr. George Will roses as two hardy and worthwhile kinds that are not planted enough. The Morden Lythrums are a must for the perennial garden, he says. We agree. The Saskatchewan Station has not found another strain to compare with the pansy line known as Royal Exhibition.

According to the 1955 Census of Agriculture, the 10 ranking potato counties are: Aroostook County,

(Continued on page 63)



## GARDEN CLUB GLEANINGS

by  
MRS. VERN TOMPKINS



Mrs. Tompkins

Spring is really here, what with tulips, mertensia, daffodils, and other spring flowers blooming, gardens being plowed, and lawns needing mowing, I saw a lovely forsythia in full bloom yesterday. I had

thought it might be a bit too cold in our locality for them, as mine freezes down each winter.

Flora K. Jeffries tells of the activities of the Rapid City Garden Club. She mentions that Mrs. Frank Ferguson has a supply of Litterbug Bags for sale. Mr. Atkinson advised that the State Hiway Dept. is now placing trash barrels, painted yellow, at intervals along the hiway, in an effort to have people deposit their waste materials in these containers, rather than throw it along the roadside. We hope that these conveniences will be used, to help keep South Dakota Hiways clean. Mrs. Katherine Brehm, president, appointed Mrs. Grace Reinhold as chairman of the Flower Show committee, with Mrs. Roscoe Brooks as assistant. The flower show to be held June 8th at the City Auditorium. The public is invited to exhibit at this show, which is free. Chaplain G.

E. Terbush of Ellsworth Air Force gave an illustrated lecture on Greenland, where he had been on duty with the Air Force. His talk was entertaining and informatiev.

The following report comes from Alice Tidemann, Rural Garden Circle of Crooks. The March meeting was held with Inga and Alice Tidemann. Roll call topic was "A Flower I'd Like to Grow." The garden hint was given by Mrs. Curtis Otterby. Mrs. J. M. Otterby presented the topic "Flowers and Plantings for Churchyard and Altar," with a discussion on a number of pictures of churchyard plantings. Colored slides of suitable containers and arrangements were shown. Spring and summer projects were discussed.

Natalie Bassinger tells of the March meeting of the Community Garden Club, of Miller, at the home of Mrs. Maxine Boldt with Mrs. Warren assisting. The program on Trees and Iris was given by Mrs. Dixon and Mrs. Herried. Ms. Farmer brought foliage plants which were bought by the members.

Mrs. L. N. Brakke of the Lyons Garden club says "In March we had a talk on 'Border for Permanence' by Mrs. Alec Sundal. In April we had Family Night at Fenn's Fountain Room in Sioux Falls, with forty-nine attending. County Agent, Glenn Schrader showed two movies for our Conservation Program."

In a report of the April meeting of the Community Garden club, Miller,

Mrs. Robert Dixon says "Mrs. Natalie Bassinger and I were hostesses to the April meeting. Opal Snow and Mrs. Gertrude Farmer presented the program on "Ten Reasons for a Flower Show" and "How to grow lovlier Lilacs." A president's pin was presented to Mrs. A. J. Jamieson. For the Therapy project, members made twenty-four May baskets for the aged and shut-ins.

Mary Photakos, of the Fair City Garden Club, Huron, tells of their activities, which are many and varied. Fifty May baskets were prepared for distribution. Their May 1st meeting is to be held at the REA building. May 11th is the date of their district meeting in Iroquois. Miss Edith Hanson, of Huron will be the speaker. In June Duane Hammer is to be the featured speaker for the club. He will use flower arranging in connection with his talk. This club received first prize on their Year Book at the National Convention. Hearty congratulations! This group is really busy. One of their many projects is a column in the Sunday Planisman, on the care of many, many growing things.

We welcome the Winfred Garden Club to our midst. They are newly organized, with eleven members. Officers are: president, Mrs. A. C. Anderson; vice president, Mrs. Wm. Bessman; secretary, Mrs. Frank Pamperin; treasurer, Mrs. J. H. Chapin. We will be glad to hear from you, Winfred sisters, and to give you space on our page.



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## MANITOBA NEWS LETTER

by

W. R. LESLIE



Leslie

*Herbaceous Perennial Flowers* are gaining a larger portion of the prairie flower border land at the expense of annuals. Many new varieties have been added to the Morden test rows during recent years. Some of

the impressive newcomers are mentioned here.

*Artemisia stelleriana*, Beach Wormwood, is esteemed as a patch of silvery graw leaves throughout the season. A plant makes a spreading mat about one foot high. It winters well on lean soil.

*Artemisia Silver Mound*, making a shapely dome about 12 inches tall, is another bright mass of similar coloring.

*Anthemis*, Moonlight, Camomile, is more refined than Kelway variety. Flowers are sulphur-yellow. The English variety, Thora Perry, has pale yellow flowers two inches across.

*Brunera macrophylla*, formerly known as *Anchusa mysotifidiflora*, the Heartleaf Brunnera, bears masses of forget-me-not-like flowers, to a height of two feet, against a background of handsome heart-shaped leaves.

*Boltonia asteroides*, White Boltonia or False Starwort, is suggestive of Michaelmas Daisies, but is more graceful in plant habit. The white daisy-like flowers are in arching sprays. *B. latisquama*, the Violet Boltonia, has pinkish starry flowers. Both plants grow to five feet.

*Helenium*, Sneezeweed, comes in various types. *H. rubrum*, Red Sneezewood, is very rich in coppery-red flowers in late summer. *Pelegria* and *Chipperfield Orange* are also choice. The former is chestnut-red.

*Helianthus*, Sunflower, of more refined texture is seen in *Lodden Gold* with large double blooms, and in *Gold Greenheart Heliopsis*, fully double, yellow with a greenish cast. They are tall plants, for the back of the border.

In *Aconitums*, or Monkshoods, *Spark's* variety and bicolor, or *Early Aconite Monkshood*, are esteemed.

*Wilson Azure Monkshood*, five feet tall, with glossy dark green leaves bear medium blue flowers in late season.

*Delphinium*, *Pink Sensation*, is a clear pink Larkspur, about three feet tall, blooming July into late September.

Impressive *Michaelmas Daisies* are *Janet McMullen*, soft lilac-pink; *Eventide*, rich purple; *Peace*, pale lilac-pink; *Plenty*, large, early, lavender blue; *Prosperity*, rosy pink; *Winston Churchill*, sparkling crimson but late; and *Prairie Eventide*, introduced by Dr. F. L. Skinner, about 2 feet high, early bright clean pink.

Desirable chrysanthemums include *Pigmy Pink*, *Richelieu*, *September Morn*, *Dropmore Rose*, *Maroon and Gold*, *Purple Star*, *Glacier*, *Harmony*, *Harvest Bronze*, *Plainsman*, *Pathfinder*, *Skyline*, and *Morden Gold*.

*Grand Rapids*, Indian Reserve of Swampy Crees, Saskatchewan river, translation of the Indian name *misepawistik*.

*Grass*; river, 1813; translation of the Cree Indian name of muskuskowisipi.

*Hamiota*; village; the Cree word *ota* means "at this place," the whole word seems to signify "Hamilton's place."

*Hayes*; river, named by Radisson 1684 after Sir James Hayes, secretary to Prince Rupert and one of the charter members of the Hudson's Bay Co.

*Hochstadt*; Mennonite village, 1876; German for "lofty town."

*Kaleida*; village, 1899; from the Greek for "beautiful."

*Keewatin*; district; a Cree expression from *ki* "returned" and *etin* "wind," applied to the north wind.

*Kississing*; lake and river, Cree Indian name meaning "cold."

*Lac du Bonnet*, village, 1900, originally applied to a portage so named "from a custom the Indians have of crowning stones laid in a circle with wreaths of herbage and branches."

*La Riviere*; village, 1886, after Hon. Alphonse Alfred Clement LaRiviere M.P.P.

*La Verendrye*; provincial constituency; after Pierre Gaultier de Varennes, *Sieur de la Verendrye* (1685-1749); born at Three Rivers; died at Montreal; famous French Canadian explorer of present Manitoba.

*Manitoba*; island, province and lake; 1796, *manitou-wapow* (Cree) or *manitoubau* (Ojibway) meaning

the strait of the spirit of manito, so named from the superstition among the Indians that a manito or spirit beats a drum on the island when the waves rush against the beach causing a roaring sound among the plentiful limestone pebbles. Another explanation is that it arose from the Assiniboine tongue, "mini" and "tobow" meaning "lake of the prairie." The first interpretation is most generally accepted.

*Maskawata*; P.O. 1884; Cree Indian for "oak tree."

*Miniota*; village; Sioux Indian for "much water" referring to the Assiniboine river.

*Minnedosa*; town and river, 1879; meaning rapid river from the Sioux Indian words "minne" or water and "duza" rapid.

*Minnewakan*; P.O. 1887; Cree Indian for "drinking vessel" or "cup."

*Morden*; town, 1883; after Alvey Morden, settler 3-5-1 in 1878 from Bruce county Ontario; Morden was built up from two pre-railway towns, Nelsonville to the north and Mountain City to the south.

Paul Morena to his new secretary, "Young lady, in the matter of dress don't you think you should show a little more discretion?" My gosh, some of you guys ain't never satisfied."

—THE EARTHWORM

God spoke! And from the arid scene spring rich and verdant bowers, 'Til all the earth was soft with green. He smiled; and there were flowers.

—MARY MCNEIL FENELOSA

Money don't grow on trees, but limbs have a way of attracting it.

—THE EARTHWORM

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## SOUTHERN WANDERINGS

by

MRS. CARL METZGER



Mrs. Metzger

After several visits here I truly believe that Aiken, S. C., deserves a spot in Dakota Horticulture. It is a thrill to drive along the tree and shrubbery-lined streets, especially Magnolia Drive, in late January, and the one with immense live oaks, their tops interlacing. To gaze at the pyracantha with its orange-red berries, the Nacanthum with its huge red-red clusters, the lush hollies, the yellow forsythia (called also the golden candlestick), the vari-colored camellias. A bit later there are the red and white dogwoods, and the azaleas, a veritable bust of color. Oh yes! I almost forgot to mention the state flower the Jasmine and the daffodils everywhere. It is hard to imagine sub zero temperatures elsewhere, for the thermometer here registers 81 degrees.

Beautiful Aiken has a dual personality as it has a modern and historical setting. Since the construction of the Savannah River Plant there has been a substantial increase in its growth. Hundreds of Dupont people have built distinctive brick houses in the outlying districts. Standing among the southern pines, these homes are charming in their landscaping, consisting of broad-leaved evergreens such as privet, legustrum, Carolina cherry, pittscorum, gardenias; later by roses and colorful annuals. Aiken is only 17 miles from the Augusta home of our president.

Now for historical Aiken. For many years we have driven by the old homes shut off from the public by brick walls. Pandora I wanted to see "inside." This time my wish came true but unlike Pandora's the results were delightful.

Our first visit was to the Crawford residence. Mrs. Crawford took us around her formal garden, its brick paths bordered by English ivy, vinca minor and pansies, their background

shrubs and trees. We were especially impressed by the carefully trimmed California privet which formed arches over the paths. This lovely garden is the result of thirty-five years of loving thought and meticulous care. She pointed out the Deodor Pine which resembles the larch of New York, also told us that the reddish sand of South Carolina is very like the soil of India. While at tea we learned that Mr. and Mrs. Crawford witness three springs a year, in Aiken, in suburban New York, and on their farm in the Berkshires. This visit will remain a cherished memory to us.

This morning was another treat. How we wish we could share all this with our garden lovers! We were shown through the largest garden in Aiken, Rose Hill, containing four acres. We were told that the camellias were not at their best due to unseasonal weather. But to our beauty-starved eyes they were gorgeous. For the benefit of the bird lovers we saw bluebirds, cardinals and mocking birds. A colored caretaker was our guide. He pointed out a holly with yellow blossoms, another with yellow berries, also many in the traditional red. In addition to the live oaks, cedars and palmettoes. We saw a tree with small magnolia-like leaves which would have purple blooms later on. How we did admire the tulip trees, one red, one white.

We were interested in the method used to insure a continuous grass carpet. Three times yearly the sod is upturned and reseeded with rye grass. Of course in summer the watering is also continuous. We were assured by our guide that the water bill was "right smart," one hundred dollars a month. The owner also has dog kennels in Georgia. Her summer home is in Maine. She will be an exhibitor at the Camellia Show here in Aiken Saturday.

Each year we wander through an old neglected estate picking flowers to our hearts content. We try to see it in its past glory; the shaded paths to the carriage house, the boxwood newly clipped, repairs made to the old swimming pool, its frog-like gorgoyles again spouting water. The shrub whose blossoms smell like bananas, the Rose of Sharon tree whose bare branches will soon be literally covered with clusters of tiny roses, and many

more lovely things are still doing their very best.

Would it ever be fun to shut out the child vandals, to restore the place to its old time grandeur! But we were born a generation too soon so away we go to Florida to take the Audubon Tours about Lake Ocheekobee and through the everglades.

We should mention that we went through another beautiful estate, built by a steel magnate. This block square garden has four terrace levels and most of the trees were imported from Holland. One tree had grape-like clusters of purple berries, another with glowing red berries. Our guide was unable to tell us the names of the many trees and shrubs but told us that the terracing and landscaping cost a half million dollars, and that the guest house alone would accommodate 50 guests. We were intrigued by the huge formal gardens which featured hundreds of hyacinths and untold numbers of tulips, the earliest variety already in bloom.

### WHAT IS A TEACHER???

To a child thrust into a strange world, a good teacher is the best thing that can possibly happen.

A teacher is Courage with Kleenex in its pocket, Sympathy struggling with a snowsuit, and Patience with papers to grade.

Teachers spend 12 hours a day searching for truth and the other 12 hours searching for error.

They are incorruptible, indispensable, infallible, invincible, and nearly inexhaustible.

A teacher does not really mind sniffles, squirmings, stomach aches, spills, sloth, and sauciness. Neither does she disintegrate before tears, trifles, fights, futilities, excuses, parents who spout, little boys who shout, little girls who pout.

Most of all, a teacher is someone who likes someone else's children and still has strength enough left to go to the PTA meeting.

Thank Heaven for Teachers.

To accomplish the improbable is easy, the impossible takes longer.

—THE FLORIDA GARDENER

DAKOTA HORTICULTURE



## HIGHLIGHTS IN STATE FORESTRY IN S. D.

by

H. R. WOODWARD



H. R. Woodward

### *Early History.*

1862—The Territorial legislature made it permissible for a landowner to plant 6 trees into the highway right-of-way. To cut, dig, or injure these or any other trees involved a fine of \$100.00 and 30

days in jail.

1863—The Territorial legislature declared that on all rivers capable of floating logs, all dams and booms must have sluiceways to permit driving logs. Any dam not so equipped was declared to be a public nuisance.

1864—The growing of fruit and ornamental trees shall not increase the value of property for taxation purposes.—Territorial legislature.

1869—Landowners were given tax exemption on 40 acres for planting and caring for 5 acres of timber, by the Territorial legislature.

1873—Adjacent property owners were authorized to use one rod of the section line for the planting of timber and trees.

1874—General Custer and his troops explore the Black Hills.

1875-1876 — Black Hills Gold Rush. Miners start cutting the virgin Black Hills forests in building towns and industries.

1884 — Organization of Dakota Horticulture and Forestry Association, predecessor to the present South Dakota Horticultural Society. Formation of this group shows the early interest of pioneers in forestry and particularly in tree planting.

1885—All assessors required to report acreage of timber in their districts.

1887—Territorial legislature made it a misdemeanor to refuse to aid in suppressing fires.

1889—South Dakota became a state. Federal Government granted sections 16 and 36 to the schools of the state.

1890—State legislature provided for a bounty of \$2.00 per acre per year for planting trees for a 10-year period. A total of 6 acres was allowed.

1891—U. S. Geological Survey started surveying in the Black Hills area.

1893—Serious forest fires in the Black Hills accentuated the need for public management and protection of forest lands.

1897—President Cleveland signed the act withdrawing lands from the Public Domain and establishing the Black Hills Forest Reserve on approximately 42 townships.

1898—Case 1. The first timber sale in the United States on public lands was made in the Black Hills Forest Reserve to the Homestake Mining Company.

### *Growth of State Forestry Prior to World War II*

1906—Considerable difficulty was experienced by both State and Federal governments in trying to administer scattered lands. The Commissioner of School and Public Lands urged the consolidation of ownership through land exchanges, because the Bureau of Forestry was reluctant to give up sections 16 and 36 within the Black Hills Forest Reserve. In the meantime there were many homestead and mining entries being made on these school sections.

1907—Commissioner of School and Public Lands was authorized by the legislature to make timber sales on school lands.

1910—An agreement was drawn up between the Commissioner of School and Public Lands and Gifford Pinchot, Forester for the United States Department of Agriculture, to exchange lands in the Black Hills in order to form the Custer State Forest. Provision was made for an intensive timber survey and land valuation, under the jurisdiction of an exchange board consisting of O. C. Dokken, Commissioner of School and Public Lands; Paul D. Kelleter, Supervisor of the Black Hills Forest Reserve; and Captain Seth Bullock, who was appointed by the other two members of the board. In the 11th Biennial Report of the Department, Mr. Dokken said, "The State Forest should be made a permanent reserve and administered after the manner of the National Forest Reserves."

1911—Commissioner of School and Public Lands was authorized to hire a forester to be known as the Forest Supervisor. George W. Roskie

was appointed and was the first forester employed by the State of South Dakota.

1912—By proclamation President Taft furthered the land exchange by changing the boundary of the Forest Reserve, withdrawing the lieu lands from the Forest Reserve, and placing them again in the Public Domain with rights to file restricted to the Department of School and Public Lands. This enabled the state to establish Custer State Forest on 47,937.65 acres (gross area 60,145 acres including some homesteads), and Harding State Forest on 12,212.17 acres in the Short Pine Hills of Harding County.

1913—Custer State Forest was made a game preserve under the joint supervision of the Commissioner of School and Public Lands and the State Game Warden.

1914—Organized fire protection got started on the Custer State Forest, now 61,400 acres, and the Harding State Forest, 14,360 acres. This was accomplished under the Weeks Law of 1911, and marked the first federal-state cooperation in forest fire protection. The Forest Supervisor's headquarters was established in some deserted buildings at the Ivanhoe mine and a lookout was established on Sheep Mountain (Mt. Coolidge). Four rangers and one patrolman were stationed in Custer State Forest and one ranger was stationed in Harding State Forest. Roskie reported that grazing permits for 1000-1200 head of livestock were being granted and 4000 acres of special uses were granted to homesteaders. Forestry personnel completed forty miles of eight-foot game fence, completely encircling the Park. He estimated that the state owned a resource of 250-260 million board feet on approximately 80,000 acres of timber land. Of the logging regulations adopted by the Board of School and Public Lands, Roskie had this to say, "These regulations with but slight additions and amendments from time to time, if rigidly enforced, can be made to insure the state proper protection from the wasteful and dangerous methods of logging in vogue on private lands."

1916—Peter Norbeck elected Governor. He was a principal figure in all conservation development in the state. A sale of 25,000,000 board feet

(Continued in next issue)



## BOOK REVIEWS

by

MRS. R. G. FERRIS



*Arranging African-Violets for Home Decoration.* By Emily Stuebing. Published by Hearthside Press Incorporated, 118 East 28 Street, New York 16, N. Y. Price \$2.95.

African-violets have become one of the favorite flowers for pot culture in the home. This book tells you to take them off the window sill and use them for decoration in every room of the house, from front door to back, from kitchen to bath. If you grow violets by the hundred or just have a few plants you will want this book.

The author, a nationally accredited amateur-show judge and instructor, delights you with her easy guide to making small flower arrangements using violets. How to cut and harden blooms, make corsages, gift packages, decorative designs for the home, and exhibits for public shows are all covered in this small, easy-to-read book. A new approach to your Saint-paulias, and will lead you to do some experimenting of your own in home decoration.

This publication has 120 pages and 40 original halftone plates.

*Foliage Arrangements.* By Emma Hodgkinson Cyphers. Published by Hearthside Press Incorporated, 118 East 28 Street, New York 16, N. Y. Price \$3.50.

This book is the appeal of leaves used in arrangements in the home

around the year. There is sound and practical advice to those interested in decorating with a minimum of effort and a maximum of effect. There are chapters on, How to Cut and Treat Foliage, Permanent Preservation, and Forcing for Unusual Beauty. I believe it is the only book devoted to making arrangements with leaves, for freshness and beauty, or preparing them by special methods for dramatic dried designs. Chapters include step-by-step advice in simple, non-technical language about containers, stands, accessories, mechanical aids and making the arrangement. It illustrates textural contrasts, color, and variety of form and shape which make foliage designs so interesting and distinguished. A handsome book for the student or expert and basic for every library.

66 black and white photographs. 128 large pages.

*Flower Show Themes and Classes.* By Dorothy Biddle.

Every garden club that has sponsored flower shows or intends to have bigger and better shows will get help from this book. The author has collected flower show schedule from all over America and filled this little book with inspiration for garden clubs and anyone who enjoys arranging flowers. More than 1200 arrangement classes will help flower show schedule makers and arrangers alike. There are themes for small shows and large ones, and for every season of the year, and also for special flower shows. The author is a favorite lecturer and writer and her book will be a help to your club, your library, and you.

64 pages. Published by Hearthside Press Incorporated, 118 East 28 St., New York 16, N. Y. Price \$1.95.

*How to Increase Plants.* By Alfred Carl Hottes. Published by Dodd, Mead & Company, New York, N. Y. Price \$3.50.

A De La Mare Garden Book with a supplement of latest developments by E. L. D. Seymour. The ability to grow and multiply is characteristic of all life. The object of the life of every plant is to perpetuate its kind. This book tells the amateur how to increase desirable plants by the most suitable method of propagation—seeds, cuttings, divisions, grafting, etc. Answers to such questions as, How long you can keep seeds, Why some seeds sprout so slowly, Just how to sow the various

seeds, and When to sow Annuals, are answered in this book. It also discusses perennials, conifers, orchids, ferns, roses, palms, trees, shrubs and climbers.

Mr. Hottes has written widely on gardening subjects. His books are in vast demand, written in practical language, and are both interesting and instructive. Alfred Carl Hottes died in California in 1955.

*Soil Warming by Electricity.* By R. H. Coombes. Published by Philosophical Library Inc., 15 East 40th Street, New York 16, New York. Price \$4.75.

During the war it was found that, by use of electric cables, crops could be produced earlier, cheaper and in greater quantity than by normal methods. This book gives full information about using this soil warming equipment for greenhouse, cold-frame and cloche. The financial aspect is discussed. While this technique is of special interest to the professional gardener, the amateur will be interested in producing flowers, vegetables and fruit earlier than the weather permits. Part one discusses materials and methods of soil warming. Part two covers those crops which benefit most by soil warming, selection of seeds or plants, preparation of the soil and the installation of the cables. A list of crops which might be grown by this method, but whose possibilities have not yet been fully explored, is also included in one section.

116 pages with 12 pages of halftone illustrations.

*Successful Gardening Without Soil.* By C. E. Ticquet. Published by Chemical Publishing Co., Inc., 212 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. Price \$2.75.

This book is the vehicle for an exciting and successful adventure into the realms of soilless culture. Soilless culture has real advantages. It does work—and work well, provided it is done properly. The amateur must realize the process is more difficult than working with soil to produce results. There are many factors that may go wrong. The author glosses over nothing but gives you the truth about the pitfalls and problems of this fascinating business. This work outlines in detail the solutions necessary for propagation, soilless culture in water, sand and gravel. All this is given from

(Continued on page 61)

DAKOTA HORTICULTURE



## YOUR YARD AND GARDEN

by

LEONARD YAGER

Horticulturist

Montana Extension Service



Yager

*Saving Vegetable Seeds.* The practice of producing vegetable seeds is a rather exacting one, and is usually left to the specialized seed grower. Yet, many amateur gardeners save seed of some vegetable crops such

tomatoes, sweet corn, cucumbers, peas and beans with more or less good success.

The amateur gardener can be very successful at this task if he takes pains to choose only the best plants from which to select his seed. If the particular vegetable crop is one that is easily cross-pollinated he must take care to grow only the one variety, and make sure this variety is not growing near neighboring fields which contain other varieties of the same crop.

Sweet corn is an example of a cross pollinated vegetable. Another variety growing nearby will contaminate the plants being used for the seed crop. The resultant seeds will contain cross pollinations of two or more varieties—so the resultant crop will be a mixture. Sweet corn is wind pollinated so a large percentage of crossing takes place if two or more varieties grow near one another. Some gardeners have built up excellent strains of their own seed by specializing in the growing of one variety. Because earliness is such an important factor in Montana, some gardeners have developed early strains of some desirable variety of sweet corn. However, they have found it necessary to restrict themselves to one variety to prevent cross-pollination.

Normally, little cross-pollination takes place with tomatoes, so seed saving with this crop is not too difficult. It is usually easy to keep a seed stock fairly pure as to variety over a period of years because of the little cross-pollination taking place with the tomato crop. Peas and beans act in a similar manner, so maintaining the purity of a variety is not too diffi-

cult with these crops either. However, with beans, if there is danger of infection with bacterial or halo blight, it is not wise to save such seed, since these diseases live over in the seed from year to year.

With some of the root crops, which are biennial in nature, seed saving among amateur gardeners is not practiced to any extent. These crops produce their roots the first season, and then go dormant and produce their seed heads the following season. Examples of this group of plants are cabbage, cauliflower, broccoli, radish, beets, turnips, rutabagas, onions, carrots and parsnips. Because of the severe winters, it would be necessary in this area to dig up and store the roots over winter in a root storage and plant them out the next spring to produce the seed crop. If conditions are favorable, seeds can be produced from some of these crops the first season.

Potatoes are not commonly grown from true seed. If they were, much variation in the crop would result. In general, they are asexually propagated from tubers. It is customary for many home gardeners to save their "seed" potatoes from year to year. Because they recognize the importance of certain virus and other diseases which trouble the potato, some gardeners do a good job in saving their seed tubers. They select their seed from the healthiest potato vines in the potato patch, putting aside the remainder for household use. Many gardeners do not practice this selection, and quite often save the smallest tubers for seed, regardless of what plants they come from. This is the surest and quickest way of building up virus and other potato diseases.

The gardener who is not in a position to save his best potato hills for seed should buy and use certified seed each year to ensure growing healthy potato vines in his garden. Using certified seed he is assured of having a planting with a minimum amount of yield-reducing virus and other potato diseases.

Bozeman—Because the lilac is one of those plants which are good climatic indicators and serve as a measuring stick of local climatic conditions, a lilac survey will be repeated this year, according to Joseph M. Caprio, climatologist for the Montana Agricultural Experiment Station.

More than 200 sent in information in the survey last year conducted in cooperation with the U. S. Weather Bureau, Caprio said. This year he hopes that many more will supply information.

The information Caprio wants is the dates of first bloom, peak bloom and when nearly all the flowers of lilacs have dried up. The same dates for the yellow flowering common caragana are just as valuable. The information will be of value only when taken for healthy well established plants far enough away from buildings, trees and other obstructions so they won't be influenced.

Along with the three dates, Caprio would like to have the name of the sender of this information, his address, location, such as miles and direction from town, or the section number and township.

The survey is being repeated this year because the results last year were so valuable, Caprio says. Replies showed that for each 20 miles northward, the season was about one day later. Also the bloom was delayed one day for every 200 feet increase in elevation. Differences were found between mountain and plains locations.

The more reports received this year, the more valuable the information. As a result of the survey, better recommendations can be made for garden and crop varieties.

All reports on blooming sent to J. M. Caprio, Montana Agricultural Experiment Stations Bozeman will be tabulated, interpreted and used in making recommendations.

### Horticultural Notes

"Securing from a novelty store some brightly colored artificial snakes, made of jointed wood, the fruit grower, when the fruit is ripening and just before picking starts, weave these snakes around the branches of their cherry trees in as natural looking positions as possible. Usually one or two snakes to a tree is sufficient. When a bird or squirrel visits a tree to take a nip of the ripe fruit (spoiling more than it eats) it sees these dummy snakes and at once decides to forage in some other tree more congenially inhabited."

No doubt this is well worth trying for one possessing but a few trees and if it does not work, I would suggest trying a few synthetic tom cats.



## SOME FAVORITE DAKOTA WILDINGS

by

MRS. FANNY HEATH

*Gentiana andrewsii*. CLOSED GENTIAN.

x *G. Puberula*. DOWNY GENTIAN.—Beautiful and entirely hardy. It thrives only where well drained and appreciates much sunlight. A single stem will have one to a dozen blossoms.

*Geum triflorum*. A plant with many common names including Torch Flower, Apache's Plume, and Prairie on Fire. The seed pods are almost as ornamental as the flowers which remain for several weeks. Leaves prettily patterned. If covered in the fall the leaves will be fresh and green in early spring. Needs a well drained, sunny location.

x *Gutierrezia serotina*. BROOM-WEED. In cultivation it demands a well drained, sunny location. Its numerous flowers resemble golden balls.

\* *Helenium autumnale*. SNEEZE-WEED. Mine grows well in a border where it is low but sometimes dry. In good soil with light shade it loses much of its coarseness and the golden-yellow flowers will be so numerous the branched clusters may be a foot or more across.

\* *Helianthus rigidus*. STIFF SUNFLOWER. Its flowers resemble a lemon colored Cosmos.

*H. maximiliani*. A large clump will have 15-20 nicely spreading stems with numerous deep yellow blossoms. Since the stems remain above the snow they are a general favorite of the winter birds. Very striking when grown with *Aster laevis*.

\* *Heliopsis helianthoides* var. *scabra*. FALSE SUNFLOWER. For a bold effect in the garden I have found few plants to equal it. I have one clump which is fully four feet across and almost as high which is like a huge ball of gold for weeks. It has hundreds of blossoms in a single summer. Grow in sun.

*Heracleum lanatum*. COW PARSNIP. Easily raised from seed. It thrives best in shade but will grow where there is strong sunlight most of the day if the ground is very moist.

*Heuchera richardsonii* var. *grayana*. ALUM ROOT. Leaves turn red in autumn. Cutting off the unattractive

flowers improves the foliage. Prefers dry, sunny place with a stony soil and good drainage but will also grow in light shade.

*Hypoxis hirsuta*. YELLOW STARGRASS. Grows well in open shade with acid soil, under Oak trees, or on the prairies.

*Lathyrus palustris*. MARSH PEAVINE. I have it growing where the ground is a trifle shaded and rather moist.

*Liatis punctata*. DOTTED GAY-FEATHER. Especially pleasing when combined with *Artemisia frigida* or other gray-leaved plants.

*L. pycnostachya*.

x *L. scariosa*. Botanists state these plants have up to 45 flowers but I have counted as many as 107 flowers on one plant in my garden.

*Linum lewisii*. LEWIS' WILD FLAX. More attractive when given a dry, sunny spot. Foliage attractive. May be cut back when it grows too high.

# *Lithospermum canescens*. HAIRY PUCCOON. Fragrant, easily grown; prefers decayed sods.

# *L. incisum*. It forms a splendid mat a foot or more across. The attractive, gray-green foliage is fresh looking all season.

# *Lomatium foeniculaceum*. YELLOW WILD PARSLEY. If given a very sandy soil in full sun it forms an almost round mat of vivid, dark green. Dies down in early summer.

*L. orientale*.

*Lysimachia ciliata*. FRINGED LOOSESTRIFE. When rightly grown it is very graceful. Grows best in light shade in a moist location but will grow where it is hot and dry.

*Lythrum alatum*. LOOSESTRIFE. A good border plant.

x *Mertensia lanceolata*. LANCELEAF BLUEBELL. In cultivation it may have a dozen or more stems with numerous flowers. Will thrive in sun or light shade but prefers a soil of equal parts of loam, sand, and leaf mould, in a sunny, well-drained location. If raised from seed the plants will bloom the third year. Foliage disappears soon after blooming.

*Mimulus ringens*. MONKEY-FLOWER. Grows naturally in wet places but has grown well for me when placed in a wooden bucket sunk into the ground.

*Monarda fistulosa*. WILD BERGA-

MOT. It is more attractive when grown in a sunny, well drained location with good soil.

x *Oenothera caespitosa*. TUFTED EVENING PRIMROSE. Flowers open at dusk and retain their snowy white color until near noon, then usually close about mid-afternoon. In cultivation the flowers may be about 5 inches across. Thrives best in a soil of one part fine sand to three parts decayed sods, with good drainage and an abundance of sunlight. Resents winter covering.

*O. rhombipetala*. If given a very gravelly soil and excellent drainage, in full sun, it will be very pleasing.

*Oxalis stricta*. YELLOW WOOD SORREL. Spreads rapidly and is hard to eradicate but makes a good ground cover under shrubs or in waste ground.

*O. violacea*. Grows well in a dry, sunny spot.

*Oxytropis*. LOCO. Rosettes of new leaves in fall. *Deflexa*, *lambertii*, and *splendens*. They require sunlight.

*Penstemon albidus*. WHITE PENSTEMON.

*P. angustifolius*. NARROWLEAF PENSTEMON.

*P. glaber*. SAWSEPAL PENSTEMON. Very beautiful and satisfactory plants. In cultivation they form gravelly soil and good drainage in full clumps with 20-30 stems. Prefer a sun.

*P. gracilis*. SLENDER PENSTEMON. Prefers a mellow, moderately rich, slightly moist soil. A clump about a foot high and as wide will be formed.

x *P. grandiflorus*. SHELL-LEAF PENSTEMON. The somewhat bluish-green leaves are rather striking. Especially attractive when grown with the tall *Artemisias*.

*Petalostemum*. PRAIRIE-CLOVER. Their blossoms dry beautifully and make fine winter bouquets.

*P. candidum*. WHITE PRAIRIE CLOVER.

x *P. purpureum*. PURPLE PRAIRIE CLOVER. The tough stems of old plants are used by some of the birds for the construction of their nests. In the wild a plant may have only one stem. In cultivation there may be over 50 stems on one plant. Desirable for naturalizing in meadows or on stony hillsides but may be grown in the large rock garden. Prefers a light,

(Continued on page 62)



## MY EXPERIENCE IN HORTICULTURE

by

R. L. WODARZ



Wodarz

Changing one's location by a considerable distance, it takes a fairly long time to get adjusted to the new region. Things look different and are different. What I have in mind is the different varieties of perennial

crops that may be profitably raised in a given country. These crops have to put up with the weather the year around, winter and summer. Before I moved down here to near Wyndmere, I had some knowledge of fruit bearing trees and being much interested in this, I did plant some. Nursery agents would be around, soliciting orders for apple trees and what not. Later on boxed trees would be shipped by freight to the several towns and then taken, as a rule, to a livery barn, where we farmers would get them. Some of the stuff would grow fine, but some of it would not. I would wonder what was at fault, was it the location, the soil, a tender variety, or a tree subject to some disease? Sometimes trees would be planted near large trees, without realizing it being the poorest kind of a place. Unfortunately I would do the planting where snow-drifts would cover it and snow settling would damage trees beyond recovery. As the years went by, I did catch on why I should do differently, or find the reason why a certain thing did not do well. However, there was much about fruit trees I did not know and did not size up the climatic conditions. To learn more I joined two horticultural societies, being solicited by one of the nurserymen I dealt with. But what I wanted was to start from the ground floor, so I enrolled with the local Agricultural college's correspondence school course in trees, fruits and vegetables. I reasoned, if anybody should know about local conditions, they

would, and so it turned out to be. I received my certificate of completion November 1926. Taking a course like that, the student learns not only from the material given for study, but also gives the direction of how to expand the knowledge one has received. Being somewhat interested in plant breeding and plant propagating, I'd be given plenty of material along that line. In our rugged climate here, mentioning fruit breeding, one would want to know of trees and otherwise useful plants native to North Dakota or neighboring states. Plant breeders have been interested in improving grapes, plums, raspberries, gooseberries, etc., all being native in this state, and about apples. None have been found within the boundaries. However, the nearest native apples were found at Nevis, Minn., some also near Elk River, and plenty of them in southern Minnesota. They are green and positively not palatable. Dr. Hansen had been using them in his apple breeding work. One redeeming feature these apple trees have is that their blossoms are sweetly scented. By the way the black walnuts are also found in Minnesota, the nearest natives are found near New Ulm. As I understand, the most suitable soils for tree fruits in general are the lighter soils of the Red River Valley. Wyndmere, with its altitude of 1080 feet, is close to the edge of the valley. These lighter soils extend clear across the state north and south. I have seen a very healthy growth of fruit

trees at the Chris Geir farm near Edinburg located on this lighter soil. I doubt if we could duplicate this at Wahpeton with its very rich dark soil with lower altitude of 969 feet. We call this level part of North Dakota the Red River Valley, which of course it is not. The Red River is a very young river, and it has eroded only a very narrow channel. So this valley is really a lake bottom. And while this large Agassiz lake was in existence, rivers like the long Sheyenne, Wild Rice and many others flowed into it, carrying sediment which was deposited at the shore. This sediment was whipped up by the wind to form our sand hills. The Sheyenne did this near McLeod, and Wild Rice near Hankinson. Land of this kind lends itself mostly bush fruit and plums.

The cynical view is that while bachelors may have more headaches than married men—they are not a s continuous.

—W. EARL HALL in the  
MASON CITY GLOBE-GAZETTE

Ideas are like children—your own are very wonderful.

—THE EARTHWORM

Ted Smith is recuperating at home after an operation. He had us worried for a while, for after two days in the hospital we heard that he took a turn for the nurse.

—THE EARTHWORM

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## A MESSAGE FROM TENERIFE

by  
MISS RUTH HABEGER  
Bird Chairman



Miss R. Habeger

Your bird chairman will send you a brief message and report on birds from Tenerife, the largest and the most picturesque of the seven Canary Islands situated off the northwest coast of Africa.

We are living for one month on the north side of the island in the famous Valley of Arotava. Ascending almost directly above this valley is the snow-capped extinct Volcano of Teyde. The ascent from sea level to the peak affords a great variety of habitats in a very short distance which has made it an interesting study for both birds and vegetation.

I have seen 19 of the 43 species of birds listed for this island in a study made in 1949 by David Lack and H. N. Southern. They are: Raven, Linnet, Canary, Spanish Sparrow, Common Chaffinch, Corn Bunting, Gray Wagtail, Blue Tit, Great Gray Shrike, Blackcap, Blackbird, Swift, Pallid Swift, Hoopoe, Egyptian Vulture, Herring Gull, Turtle Dove, and Barbary Partridge. All of these are also found in Europe or Africa, and none are found in America. Nevertheless, they all have something in common with our American species or subspecies except the Wagtail and the Hoopoe.

The Gray Wagtail is loved by the Canary Islanders much as we love the Robin. This fellow is a common, friendly bird who can be seen running fearlessly along the aqueduct walls close to the washerwomen. Indeed, so tame is the pretty yellow and gray bird that it is known locally as the *Lavendere*, which is the Spanish word for washerwoman.

The Hoopoe is like no other bird I have ever seen. The natives call it "Bohilla" or "Poh-po-poh" for its call. This bird inhabits the trees near the village and the banana plantations. Hoopoe's conspicuous brown and

white zebra-like markings show only when he is in flight. When the bird rests among the brown-black lava rock of the ground, all the gray markings are hidden and it is rarely seen, but in its dipping flight with its high crest held now up and now down, it is a most striking bird and easy to identify. Its main food is butterflies which it catches with its long curved bill while in flight.

Many of the smaller songsters of the island have been caged and sold as canaries. There is really only one species of canary on the island. It is the small finch *Serinus canarius* and is similar to our Pine siskin except it has a little more yellow on its body and has a typical canary song.

Also grown here is a great variety of other fruits, especially grapes. There are also vegetables and grains, including some maize and an abundance of flowers. The latter are landscaped with a keen appreciation for harmony.

The natives have learned through generations how to conserve what they now have. Every drop of water that falls to earth is saved in great cement water tanks and used for irrigation. Every weed or dried plant part is kept for compost or packing for bananas. The gardens are hosed well each morning and then the dirt between the plants and the walk is actually swept with a palm-leaf broom. All this gives a very swept look to the landscape.

It is a good lesson for any American to watch these natives produce wonders out of the mountain of black lava rock. Americans could learn much from these people in lessons of conservation; mainly how to secure that full measure of value from the abundant natural resources which is the true heritage of every American.

## SOME SOUTH DAKOTA WILDINGS

(Continued from page 58)

moist, well drained location in full sun.

*P. villosum*. SILKY PRAIRIE CLOVER. Difficult to transplant.

x *Phlox Alyssifolia*.

x *P. hoodii*. HOOD'S PHLOX. Some tiny plants may not be over 2 inches high yet may have a mass of snowy white blossoms. Mine are growing well in dry, sunny places in sandy soil. When transplanting, water thoroughly and cover lightly with a piece of newspaper which may be kept on as

long as 2 or 3 weeks in dry, hot weather. Remove towards evening.

\* *P. pilosa*. DOWNY PHLOX. A clump in my garden which had only two frail stems when transplanted had two dozen rosy heads of bloom two years later. Grows well in well decayed compost with a strong mixture of sand, on a south slope where the afternoon sun hits it or in deep leaf mould where there is little direct sunlight.

*Physaria brassicoides*. DOUBLE BLADDERPOD. Forms pleasing little mats.

*Polygala senega*. SENEGA SNAKE-ROOT.

*Polygonatum commutatum*. SOL-OMON'S SEAL.

*Potentillas*. They are so hard to classify that the botanists cannot agree.

*P. concinna*. ELEGANT CINQUEFOIL. I consider it the most desirable. It has handsome, furry foliage that keeps fresh all summer. The long tap root makes it very drought resisting.

*P. hippiana*. Keeps fresh all season.

*Psoralea argophylla*. SILVERLEAF SCURFPEA. Desirable for mass planting only, as it spreads badly.

*P. esculenta*. Called Tipsin by the Indians. Easy to cultivate and thrives in any well drained, sunny spot.

x *Ranunculus cymbalaria*. SHORE BUTTERCUP. Soon multiply to become a captivating little colony.

\* *R. glaberrimus*. Under suitable conditions it is a veritable golden seal. I have counted 50 blossoms in perfect condition on a plant at one time. Demands a moist location.

## NEW MUMS

University of Minnesota

Three new garden chrysanthemums adapted to northern climates have been developed by the University of Minnesota horticulture department and are being introduced to the public in 1957.

They are Minnpink, Minnbronze and Golden Fantasy.

Minnpink and Minnbronze are low-growing, cushion-type chrysanthemums which were developed to meet the increasing demand for low-growing ornamental plants. The third, Golden Fantasy, has an entirely new type of flower which has not been seen before in chrysanthemums.

The clean rich foliage of Golden

DAKOTA HORTICULTURE



Fansy is topped by two-inch golden yellow flowers. The blossom is double with tubular petals which are both flared and forked at the tips, giving a unique fringed effect. It is especially distinctive because of the very unusual shape of its petals. The blooms will be most useful in floral arrangements where its interesting petal formation can easily be observed.

A sturdy plant of medium height—approximately 18 inches high and 15 to 18 inches wide—the Golden Fantasy should be used in the mid-section of the flower border or as a feature plant because of its bright golden color. Blossoming starts in early September and continues until killing frost.

Minnpink is a vigorous plant which spreads to a width of two feet or more and grows 12 inches high in full sun. Blossoming begins about mid-August, reaches a peak in September and continues till hard frost. Foliage is completely hidden by the mass of very double rose pink blooms averaging 1½ to 2 inches in diameter.

Minnbronze has vivid bronze double 1½ inches in diameter. The blossoming period starts about mid-September and continues until killing frost. Plants grow to a height of 9-12 inches and spread to 12-16 inches.

Because of its extremely low growth habit, Minnbronze should be planted only on the front edge of flower borders. Minnpink may be used as an edging plant or near the front of the flower border. Both varieties may be grown in front of shrubs in foundation plantings and used in planter or window boxes.

The prefix *Minn* is being used to designate garden chrysanthemums of low growth habit introduced by the University of Minnesota.

These new cushion varieties possess many of the favorable characteristics of other University of Minnesota varieties, such as earliness of bloom and ability to withstand unfavorable weather conditions, making them well adapted to growing conditions in the upper midwest.

Plants will be available this spring.

#### NEWSLANTS . . .

(Continued from page 51)

Maine; Kern, California; Suffolk, New York; Bingham, Idaho; Walsh, North Dakota; Polk Minnesota, and Pembina, North Dakota.

#### DAKOTA HORTICULTURE

Mrs. J. C. Coe of Crary writes an inquiry about the Oregon Grape. This is not a true grape, but rather a species of barberry. It belongs to a disreputable crowd suspected of encouraging stem rust on wheat! As a consequence, it perhaps best not be grown here.

Some of you may be interested in Cornell Extension Bulletin No. 403, "The Rock Garden." It was reprinted in 1953—40 pages.

Mrs. Clarence Swenson of Osna-brock, North Dakota, writes in to say that some Black Walnuts I sent her in 1937 have grown into two large trees on her father's farm 3 miles North and one mile West of Edinburg. She was sent the nuts the fall after she was a delegate to the State 4-H Conservation Camp at Lake Metigoshe. Several 4-H delegates to that camp have harvested nuts from trees grown from that same lot of seed. I would like to hear from some more of them.

"Over The Garden Wall" by Dr. W. R. Leslie, now appears regularly in the Winnipeg Free Press. We are in debt to Mr. George Woloshynski for sending us several clippings. We are almost tempted to subscribe for the Free Press. His writings and smiling face will be missed from DAKOTA HORTICULTURE. I understand the Morden Newsletter will be continued in capable hands by his former associates from the Morden Station.

#### CONSERVATION

by

MRS. L. G. ELSINGER  
S. D. Chairman

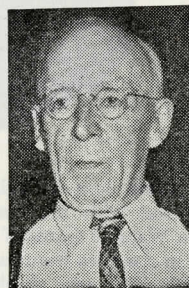
Worthwhile current material, published for use of Garden clubs, is available from me or directly from the National Conservation Chairman, Paul Shepard, Knox College, Galesburg, Ill. Let's have each club secretary send for same, to use in local club programs.

1. The Six objectives of Conservation, Long term Goals, for keeping America wealthy and beautiful, a—planning, b—energy, c—land and water, d—education, e—intangibles, and f—families. Up to 15 copies free. Larger orders at 10 cents and 20 cents. 2. Conservation steps for participation by every Garden Club, reprinted. Guide for individual Garden clubs to incorporate Conservation in its activities. Up to 20 copies free, large orders arranged. 3. The Coming Solar Age.

#### SECRETARY'S CORNER

by

W. A. SIMMONS



Simmons

Dr. James A. Gamble, 74, internationally-known rose expert, died at his home in Washington, D. C., on April 19 after a long illness. Long-time member of the American Rose Society and a director of

the American Rose Foundation, Dr. Gamble has contributed \$1000 a year to support basic research on rose fragrance. He travelled extensively to obtain information on this project.

The following comes from the chairman of the National Committee on Horticulture, Mr. Paul F. Freese, with request that we use it in our state magazine:

Northrup, King & Co., one of the *New Annual Flower Testing Program* nation's largest and oldest seed producers, desires the assistance of qualified amateur gardeners in all parts of the country in testing the performance and adaptability of selected novel Annual Flowers prior to introduction or widespread use.

Chairmen of Horticulture for states and also individual clubs are eligible to apply for test seeds. All applications should be sent directly to: Mr. D. B. Johnstone, Northrup, King & Co., Minneapolis 13, Minn.

Each tester will be expected to report to Mr. Johnstone at the end of the season on the performance of these flowers, and also to the State Chairman of Horticulture.

This new program extends to chairmen an opportunity to join in a worthwhile national project. Only a limited number of samples are available, so requests should be mailed promptly.

May 13th, 1957: Up to a few days ago, one might be pardoned for the thought that we had been robbed of one of our most desirable seasons—namely spring. Warm summer weather sort of days had trod so closely on the heels of those decidedly wintry ones



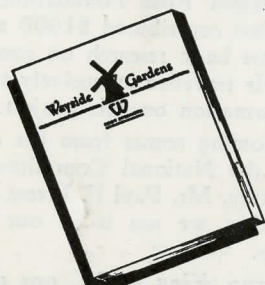
# Wayside.....splendid new flowers



Don't let your garden lose its bright appeal—keep it vibrant and beautiful with the many *advanced* garden fashions offered in Wayside Gardens' new Catalog. No other catalog in America features the vast selection of test proven, worthwhile new shrubs, roses, bulbs and hardy "*pedigreed*" root-strength plants.

... and remember, when you order from Wayside Gardens, you are assured of getting only the finest quality, top-notch, "*pedigreed*" stock. This guaranteed superior quality is the deciding factor in garden success, it is your protection against garden failure.

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*Almost 200 pages, with hundreds of flowers illustrated in their natural colors. Thousands of gardeners rely on this book, year after year, as their source book of ideas and the finest worthwhile new plants. Complete cultural instructions for each item. To be sure you get your copy it is necessary that you enclose with your request 50¢, coin or stamps, to cover postage and handling costs.*

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Gardens

that it seemed spring was lost entirely. On one day, Valentine, Nebraska, with a temperature of 93, was actually the warmest place in the Union. But then came cooler weather and rain of the deliberate sort, when it seemed the weatherman counted three, between the releasing of rain droplets—the kind that all soaks in, the most desirable sort, and though but .63 has come as yet, we are promised several more days of this kind of rain, which makes us all happy.

Am glad to see by the incoming mail that some of our members have been giving deep and productive thought to our financial problems. The following comes from Mrs. G. M. Jorgensen, Dell Rapids. "I can't tell you how sorry I am about the magazine, and feel as you do, that our membership will not realize how good it was "until the well runs dry." If the Society cannot print a magazine for less than 8 cents each, I don't see what the Federation can do on 55 cents. Am glad I am not to be the new president. For whatever my opinion may be worth, I am not in favor of spending every dime in the treasury and would not continue to print until

the money is all gone, much as I, as a garden club member, would like it. As long as funds are not sufficient to continue printing for another two years there is no sense in using up all the funds. My suggestion would be to issue a smaller publication every two months, keeping the cost down to whatever could be printed for the 55 cents received from Garden club subscriptions. Not nearly as much winter-kill as I expected, but much fall-set stuff died. Things coming fast, too fast I fear." Two of our Life members, Mr. R. S. Stockton, of Spokane, Wash., and Mrs. D. S. Baughman, of Madison, S. D., sent in \$10 each for an additional life membership in March, and how we wish we had the power to extend their lives, as much as we want to. There should be no such thing as death for wonderful people like that. Always practical Mrs. D. S. Baughman has several good suggestions: a rummage sale by membership clubs, proceeds to go to the magazine; a cash corsage, such as she put on at the last meeting for the benefit of our permanent home; an advertisement in the magazine from each club, and they might appreciate the maga-

zine more if they didn't get it so cheap. Maybe some would drop out. O.K., they would be the losers. Room for one more idea—How about BIRD NOTES and DAKOTA HORTICULTURE combining? We pay \$3 for BIRD NOTES. I expect to attend the annual meeting of the S. D. O. U. at Martin 17, 18 and 19 of this month. These and other suggestions we will have to thresh out at our Pierre meeting.

Glasses won't hurt your looks, unless you empty too many of them.

Bob Feeny thinks that the chap who noticed that Lady Godiva was riding a white horse would have made a good reporter. "He had an eye for detail," according to Bob.

—W. EARL HALL in the  
MASON CITY GLOBE-GAZETTE

A Russian inventor announces a new electronic gadget for putting people to sleep. Here we do it with after-dinner speeches.

—W. EARL HALL in the  
MASON CITY GLOBE-GAZETTE

DAKOTA HORTICULTURE